THE RICHMOND DISPATCH. BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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SUNDAY DECEMBER 27, 1885.

The Public Schools

We might let the following communication pass without comment, so plainly does it seem to us to reflect upon the School Board of Richmond. Let us see if such is not at least its apparent nature. And yet, if it was so intended, it is the highest compliment that could have been paid to that

The bill before the Legislature is not exactly what we at first supposed it to be ; but it is much more objectionable. We did not for one moment imagine that anybody would ask the Legislature to empower a Council committee to oversee the school trustees. We thought it was bad enough for the City Council itself to undertake to audit the accounts of the School Board. We had never imagined that a Council committee would ask to be empowered to

"Except the city of Richmond," why except Richmond? Why are not the school trustees of this city as competent and reliable as those of any other city or of any county? The word "shall" is italicized, but unfortunately its whole force is destroyed by what follows. The Council "shall" appropriate monthly-how much? So much as is approved by a council committeenot by the Council itself. The State of Virginia does not ask to oversee the School Board. It is the Council committee that seeks to have the power conferred upon it by law after having unlawfully exercised it for years, as was proved by the opinion of the City At-

The greater the probability of "raste"! "Waste" by whom? By the School Board. Isn't that an imputation upon the Board? All the committee ask is to "quard properly," &c. "Guard" from whom? From the School Board. They only ask to be allowed to see that so large a sum be not "wasted." Wasted by whom? By the School Board.

Are the school trustees in power "temporarily"? So are the council-

Council? Does the Council ask any such power?

We know nothing as to the acts of the Readjuster School Board, nor as to the acts of the clerk of former years. But we are confident the city never lost any money because of his deposits. Yet that act is given as a good reason why the Council should refuse to turn over the money, as required by law, to the should not see how it was spent? The Council should refuse to turn over the money, as required by law, to the islouid act in accordance with the spirit

should not see how it was spent? The Council should not see how it

day, and sometimes at night, to witness the closing exercises, that, thanks to this committee, the patrons of the schools now know why no medals were given last year, and no closing exercises were had at the Theatre, except for the High School. The Council Committee wanted to save a few hundred dollars, and perbaps to make a point as against the School Board.

"It is to remedy this eril." What "eril" of obeying the law as it stands on the statute-book, and as it is laid down by the law officer of the city.

We suspect that in Richmond there are still many persons opposed to the public schools. The real friends of the public schools are, at least so we think, not behind this movement. The people are not suspicious and jealous of the school frustees. But we take the committee at their word. They say the people are on their side. Very well. There need be no more discussion of the subject. If the Legislature will submit to the voters of Richmond the question of the ratification of the new law proposed by the Council committee, we will engage to make no further objection to its passage. Permit the people to decide in May next as between the trustees and that committee, and the School Board will willingly submit to their verdict. Nothing fairer could be asked; and we are sure that the School Board will at once accept the issus.

Read again: This bill is intended to the school format was a state or the subject. The school Board will at once accept the issus.

Read again: This bill is intended to this capt of the school states and that committee, and the School Board will at once accept the issus.

Read again : This bill is intended to check the "wasteful and useless spending of the school funds." By whom? By the trustees. Yet the trustees, we are told, are not attacked.

The Legislature is only asked to allow the Council School Committee to do lawfully what it has unlawfully done for the last three years.

We submit, as to the decreased cost per capita of educating the people's children, that the present School Board

is entitled to the credit for it. We submit also that the following language is as applicable to councilmen

as to school trustees : "Let us see that the school fund

peak for the Council and also for the people. Come to the book, gentlemen-Let "the people of this city" have a chance to say at the ballot-box whether they sustain the Board or the Council committee-whether the schools are to be managed by a Council committee or by the trustees to whom the law entrusts their management.

Amend your bill, Mr. STARKE. Let the voters be heard. Neither side can object. The Council committee say in their paper that the people will sustain them. The trustees claim that the people will sustain them. Let the issue be joined. We promise not to take any part as an editor in the discussion of the question that will thus be submitted to the popular vote. We are willing to trust the voters. "The sober second thought of the people is never wrong and always efficient." Let us have it.

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In the Dispatch of December 20th appeared an editorial on "The Public Schools of Richmend." The undersigned ask space to reply to it—first, because your conception of the bill is an erroneous one; secondly, because the undersigned, acting under authority from the City Council, are responsible for the form of the bill; and, as it has been assailed, feel called upon to show that it will not be injurious, but beneficial to the public schools of this city.

You state in your editorial that "a bill has been introduced into the House of Delegates giving to the City Council of Richmond the power to refuse to make any annual appropriation to the public schools of this city."

You then proceed to argue from your

nual appropriation to the public schools of this city."
You then proceed to argue from your statement that the School Board "will be precluded from contracting with the teachers, principals, &c., for more than a month at a time, or else will be forced to make contracts, say in September, which, two, or three, or four, or more months thereafter, the City Council may refuse to ratify."
A mere quotation of that part of the bill that proposes to amend the present law will show that you have misunderstood its purport.

show that you have misunderstood its purpert.

The amending portion reads: "Except the city of kichmond, the Council of which said city shall in due time after receiving the classified estimate from the School Board, rovvide and appropriate what sum the said Council shail deem sufficient for school expenses for the succeeding year, and shall, upon the monthly application of the School Board, after it, or so much thereof as is approved by the Committee on Schools of said Council, pay out of said fund upon the warrants of said School Board such sums thereof as are asked for in said application and approved by said committee for the school expenses for the succeeding month," &c. A simple calculation will show that a saving of \$1.46 per scholar on \$2.85 scholars makes a total saving of \$12.095.10. This total saving furnishes means for the education of \$57 more scholars at \$1.41.

It is in the light of such facts that the Council asks that they may be allowed to continue a system under which the schools have prospered. It is on account of the above facts and for the reasons above set forth that the Council knows that the public schools will not be injured but benefited. You will not deny, when you have examined the bill critically, that, stripped of legal verbiage, the Council only says to the Legislature: "Let us see that the school funds are properly spent. Cast no imputation upon the School Board; but treat them as men, and put wise and necessary checks upon imprudent and careless expenditure.

Do not say, then, that the Council is trying to injure the public schools unless you can, taking hold specifically of that request, show that it is an unwise one. Do not make a general charge, but prove that the specific request, if granted, would be injurious.

The Council feels assured and asserts that for the above-stated facts and reasons the proposed bill will be of benefit to the public schools, and that the people of this city, who for the sake of their children are so deeply interested in the proper management of the school funds, will sustain them

and approved by said committee for the school expenses for the succeeding month," &c.

It will be seen that the amendment commands that the Council "shall in due time." &c., "provide and appropriate what sum the said Council shall deem sufficient for school expenses for the succeeding year." &c. In that provision of the bill offered there is virtually no change from the present law, From that provision it is evident that the City Council will have to make an "annual appropriation." just as is done now. Hence the School Board will have the same information that it has now upon which to base its contracts for the succeeding year "with teachers, principals," &c. The School Board would not under the proposed law, be at all more hampered than it is now. As the School Board under the present law has had no difficulty in making its yearly contracts "with teachers, principals," &c. so under the proposed law it will have none.

The change in the law occurs where, having provided for an annual appropriation, the Council assisthat they be not required to turn over the whole amount at once, and before it is needed, but that they may keep a business-like watch over it until it is needed for proper purposes. The bill proposes that the School Committee of the Council shall have an opportunity to scrutinize the proposed expenditures of the School Board for each succeeding month, and shall recommend to the Council what sums should be allowed for the succeeding month for school copenses whereupon the Council shall pay out of the whole fund appropriated the monthly sums recommended by the School Committee. There can be no reasonable objection to the interposition of the school committee.

out of the whole fund appropriated the monthly sums recommended by the School committee. There can be no reasonable objection to the interposition of the School Committee. The Council can only act upon such matters through the committees. As a body they could not undertake to examine into accounts.

Surely there is nothing in that request to make the Legislature believe that the City Council wishes it to do "aught to cripple the public schools of this city." The State protects the school funds she annually gives. The School Board cannot draw out in a lump the money appropriated to pubprotects the school funds she annually gives. The School Board cannot draw out in a lump the money appropriated to public schools by the State. That money the School Board can only draw out upon proper warrants monthly, while under the present law the school Board can draw out, as soon as appropriated, every cent that the city appropriated, every cent that the city appropriated by the State, why should they have power to draw in a lump the \$59,000 appropriated by the city? Is it not a fact that the larger the amount at command the greater the probability of waste? The Council does not ask for any change as to the State appropriation. The Council does not wish to touch those funds. All they ask is that they be allowed to guard properly the appropriations made by the city. The City Council appropriates annually for the ordinary expenses of the public schools between \$50,000 and \$60.00. It is necessary to raise that sum by imposing taxes. The

The Burmah Expedition. A Mandalay correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, commenting on the opposition to the British expedition to Burmah which was developed in certain quarters in England, says :

about it.

tain quarters in England, says:

There is no class of men on the face of the earth more filled with the spirit of peace and good-will than the American Baptist missionaries who have made Burnah and its confines their special field of labor. Under the present regime at Mandalay they have been practically driven out of the country. It may interest Mr. Bright to know that Dr. Cushing, one of their number, a man of high education and attainments, and whose life has been devoted to work among the Shans, in a lecture on these tribes delivered not long ago stated that until the British power was paramount at Mandalay there was little hope of Christian work and the civilization that follows in its takin making any progress. The war is called for—first, for the relief of an oppressed and misgoverned people; second, that the country may be opened up to free trade under a civilizing power; third, that the people may be freed from their present superstition and ignorance by education, Christian or otherwise, and by being brought into confact with the outer world. Their land will be their own to cultivate under liberal laws and without oppression. Surely no nobler mission could be undertaken by a great power like Britain.

And Burmah is no exception to the rule that Great Britan has benefited

rule that Great Britan has benefited every country in the East she has conquered. It is true that all that marks the history of British conquest is not to be commended, but the end has always been to elevate, to civilize, to break down superstition and to bring about religious toleration.

Which Fence? The New York Star says :

"The country is ready to accept the Ohio State Journal's suggestion that some one shall kindly pick up the disgraced State of Ohio with a pair of tongs and drop her over the fence." Over what fence? Ohio is touched by Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kencky, Indiana, and Michigan, any one of which States would, we imagine, ob-

for about \$10.

At the same time \$20 was asked for to pay for three hacks, and that sum had been fixed upon also by the estimate made by the former clerk. That item was also refused; but the clerk was told to get the three best hacks he could, and send the bill to the cleman title. The hacks were had, and the bill was for about \$10.

Without specifying other items it is sufficient to say that while formerly, before the School Committee became active in protecting the school funds, the expenses for the closing exercises of the schools mount, and to between \$200 and \$700. Such a saving every one must say, is desirable.

With the present Board the working under the pian adopted by the Council has not been free from dispute. The present Board have for some time insisted upon their igral right to have the money appropriated annually and spent by them as they thought a proper. They have always denied the legal right of the tauncil to require them to put the School Committee. The opinion of the City Attorney was asked, and his opinion was that the claim of the School Board was legal, and that the law required the Council to make an annual appropriation, and to turn over to the School Board was legal, and that the law required the Council now wishes the law to be changed. At the time that the school laws were passed a time that the school laws were pas

ing for years to get rid of its debt, and to the public school to the public school to the public school to the prevent any injurious since made position that it has were made position that the money to be fingent, requiring the money to be fingent, requiring the money to the Believol Board. At that over to the Believol Board, at that over to the Believol Board and the opponents to public the opponents th whose credit one would have expected to see utterly destroyed before this time, we must think twice before we very stringent, requiring the money turned over to the Belicol Board. At that turned he law was wise one, from the necessity for it. But now the opponents to public schools are few and feeble. The necessity for the law no longer exists. The city of Richmond takes pride in her public schools. And no man is foolish enough, even if he were setfish enough, to try to dwarf their development. But a new necessity has arisen—a necessity for throwing all proper checks upon the wasteful and useless spending of the school funds after they are appropriated. It was to meet that necessity that the bill you condemn was oftered.

The City Council can say to the Legislature that neceperiment is asked to be tried. The Legislature is only asked to empower the Council to do what has been done in this city for three years. And the Council presents below statistics to show that the bill sake for naught that will injure, but for what will benefit, the public schools by preventing a waste of the school funds. The Council, while working under said plan, has never refused to give each monta all that is needed for the succeeding month. This fact every member of the School Board will admit. They have never been hampered in the proper expenditure of the school money. The School Committee began to look into the expenses of the School Board under such a system the number of scholars has been increased, the appropriations increased, and the cost per scholar decreased: eay that the United States Government's stamp will not be able to keep silver at par with gold so long as the Government shall receive silver and gold on equal terms for customs-duties

and other debts due it. We say it is an unsolved problem.

The President's Appointments. The Boston Herald says it hopes for the credit of the Republican senators that the published report is incorrect which said that they await information concerning the President's nominees from the Republican State or county committees in the localities wherein the changes have been made. It rightly declares that "this would give to their action a distinctively partisan bias, and would, in effect, make these political committees the real confirming or rejecting power," and adds:

The Republican senators should adjust themselves to the fact that the people last year decreed a political change in the Administration of the country. And when the President nominates capable and fit men for office, they should be confirmed. His accountability is to the people, and by the people he is willing to be judged.

City

State

20

Per

who for the sake of their chindren areas deeply interested in the proper manage ment of the school funds, will sustain their in their effort to prevent the wasteful expenditures of those funds, however accidental such waste may be.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

The School-Book Question.

The Staupton Vindicator has raised

constitutional question in regard to

the proposition to furnish school-books

schools. It quotes the State Constitu-

Section 8. Provision shall be made to supply children attending the public free schools with necessary textbooks in cases where the parent or guardian is unable, by reason of poverty, to furnish

Expressio unius exclusio est alterius.

furnish them is to come very near say-

ing that books shall not be furnished

of whose office were attempted to be

Court of his State-Illinois, we think-

decided that when the Constitution pro-

vided for a sheriff it provided for a

tion as follows:

Exactly. And the true inwardness of the proposed war upon the President's appointments is a desire to place it, as far as possible, out of the power of the President to make his administration a success. It is therefore not only a war upon the President but a war upon the

National Aid.

The Christian Union, in an article refuting the slanderous declaration of certain Chicago ministers that the people of the South are opposed to educating the negro, gives the South credit for splendid and generous work in the matter of educating both races, and incidentally puts in a strong plea for Federal aid to education. It says:

"The public-school system for both race is a reality at the South, but it is not ye faultlessly adjusted. The only possibility of perfecting its machinery is through substantial aid from the General Government. Evidence is accumulating to show that the question of national aid to edu-

cation is the burning question of the

A UNIT AGAINST SUSPENSION.—Washing-ton, December 25, 1885.—The National Re-publican to-morrow will give as the result of an exhaustive inquiry concerning the future decisions in the House of Representa-tives in regard to the unlimited suspension of silver coinage a table showing that 143 Democrats and 52 Republicans are against suspension, and 39 Democrats and 91 Reespension, and 39 Demo

The above is a New York Herald telegram. It is not news to us. It ought to be to the Herald ; for that journal was warned months ago that statesmen in Congress would not go to Wall street to learn the laws of finance.

to all children attending the public Now let us all be practical men. Silver is to continue to be a part of the currency. Let us try to make the public content to have it so. Whilst there are in circulation six or seven hundred millions of dollars of paper money whose intrinsic value is absolutely nil-To say that books shall be furnished to nothing-let us not fret ourselves to children whose parents are unable to commercial death over two hundred millions of silver dollars whose intrinsic value is one hundred and sixty milto children whose parents are able to lions of dollars. Suppose we put the furnish them. In the American Reports silver dollars on the same footing as a case is reported of a sheriff the duties greenbacks-make them redeemable !

taken from him by law. The Supreme To the Editor of the Disputch Constitution of the constitution of the president and Vice-Fresident, and overything bearing on the point as to what should be done in the case of the death of the President and what in case of the death of the President and what in case of the death of both President and Vice-Fresident. It looks to me as if there were people "wonderfully wise" about the Constitution, who never rend it. I sam satisfied that hundreds of men (if not thousands) have sworn "to support the Constitution of the United States and yet never in their lives read it. This states man and that is all the time cutting "a figure" about what he knows about the Constitution, and perhaps in less than a week the great power of our country (the press, will be showing up what he really did know. I bank heavily on two things—first, the Bible; and second, the Constitution of the United States, and especially on that part of it founded by "the Fathers."

Many men (judging from their actions) think both should always be construed to meet "their ideas," and the consequence has been both have been badly treated and often misconstrued; yet, as both are either printed or written, the giorious truths taught can never be wiped out, no matter how many men may put a wrong construction on their contents, and no matter how many men may put a wrong construction on their contents, and no matter how many men may put a wrong construction on their contents, and no matter how many men may put a wrong construction on their contents, and no matter how many men may put a wrong construction on their contents, and no matter how many men may put a wrong construction for the press, shows to my mind it is high time the Constitution of the United States should be better known by those who have swon or a firmed to support it. It is the press of the country we must book to for the preservation of our Constitution and for instruction generally.

We comply partially with our corsheriff having a sheriff's powers as these powers were understood to be at the time the Constitution was made, and, therefore, that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional. So in this case it may be held that the Legislature cannot pass an act inconsistent with the intention the framers of the Constitution had when they inserted in that instrument the language quoted above. We shall see what the courts say

We comply partially with our correspondent's request. We quote from the Constitution as originally framed-

as follows:

"The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States." [Note that it is "office," not "pow-

as follows:

ers and duties."] "In case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by I aw provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, deciaring what Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

(Note that control of the President and Second of the President Shall be elected."

Note that something devolves upon the Vice-President, but the President pro tem. would only "act as Presi-

Day before yesterday was one of the rienced in Richmond. There were the usual blowing of horns, firing of crackers, &c., but comparatively little intoxication, and no aggravated breaches of the peace. When we consider the license that is allowed in celebrating Christmas at the South, the record of the day is creditable to our city. Yet after all it only illustrates the truth of the assertion, often made with great pride by our own citizens and attested by strangers, that Richmond is the most law-abiding

city in the Union. We wish the editors of some of the organs could have spent Christmas in Richmond and seen how the day was celebrated by the man and the brother. They would have been forced to the conviction that the negro has a very queer way of showing that he is a downtrodden specimen of humanity.

Unfairly Won. A Novel. By NAN-NIE POWER O'DONOGHUE, author "Beggars on Horseback," "Ladies on Horseback," &c. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1885. Price in paper, 20c.

BRIEF COMMENT.

As a rule, the fireworks only were loaded Christmas-day.

It is no new thing for rabid people to go to PASTEUR. NEBUCHADNEZ-ZAR went to pasture several thousand wears ago. It is a cold fact, Mr. SHERMAN,

south yesterday cannot be made to do duty as a shot-gun fusilade. The funniest thing about the Ohio legislative question is the effort of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette to as-

that the popping of fire-crackers in the

sume a tone of virtuous indignation. "The Prince of Wales uses his fingers in eating small birds." Society would be better satisfied to know that he uses his fingers in eating fried chicken.

"There is a law-suit in Chicago which involves the title to a whole Illinois town." But what anyone wants with a whole Illinois town has not transpired.

"A woman made the first box in California." The dexterity with which the average mother can box leads us to suspect that a woman made the first box in the world.

The Mansfield Herald, Senator SHER-MAN's organ at his home, says : "Senator SHERMAN, during his thirty years of public life, has done nothing for the city of his home more than he has done for the country at large." Then JOHN has certainly done very little for the city of his home.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The livest dead politician that this continent possesses is Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE. Scarcely a Democratic newspaper but contains from one to five items about him each day. If dead, why not let him rest?" Because it is well to keep the country from forgetting what a narrow escape it made.

Personal. Mme. Nevada has taken all Minne-

apolis by storm. Senator Plumb wants the whole diplo-

matic service abolished. There are none of the Senator's friends in it now. A Washington photographer has discovered that Secretary Manning bears a striking resemblance to William L. Marcy, who was Secretary of State under Pierce.

M. Lockroy, Victor Hugo's so law, besides being rich, with decided literary ability, is a keen and successful politician. He is a radical Republican and aspires to the premiership. August Belmont, the New York

banker, is plunged into the depth of woe, not because of the sins of the world or the loss of his fortune, but on account of the death of his dog Sailor. Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, says he will pay his share, \$60,000, of the recently-discovered deficiency in the un-

fortunate Purcell fund, and that he will have enough money left to live on after that. Secretary Bayard has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address at the University of Kansas next spring. Mr. Bayard has received the

degree of LL. D. from Harvard, Yale.

Stephen Stanislaus, Governor of the Penobscot Indians, is said to have one of the best farms in Maine, on Mattanawcook island, near Lincoln. His term of office expires next Thursday, and he will

and Dartmouth.

won so proud a reception in this country while playing with Henry Irving, retired from the Lyceum company in London. he was presented by Irving with his portrait painted by Millais, and by the company with a superb loving-cup. W. D. Howells, urging with irony

that there can be no "literary centre" or Westminister Abbey in this monarchless land, mentions New York as a place "where there are already several extinct celebrities keeping about the streets for want of tombs to lie down On the morning of each birthday an

niversary for many years Prince Bis-marck has received from Dusseldorf a choice lot of vegetables and fruit, and in return has sent a letter of thanks complimenting the sender on the creditable way in which he maintains the reputation of the gardens of Germany. These letters, of course, published, have been grand advertisements for the giver of the "truck," and have excited the envy of his rivals. Now, lo It comes out that all those things have been smuggled in from Italy? German market-gardeners are now clamoring for protective imposts.

Trouble Among White and Black Miners.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] BEVIER, Mo., December 26 .- Much apprehension was felt among lawbiding citizens yesterday in regard to the white and black miners, but no conflict occurred between them. On Christmas-eve the negroes had a dance at the stockade and many of them were intoxicated and revolvers were frequently flourished. Several fights occurred among them, and all night long there was shooting going on, without fatal effect, however. The citizens claim that all the shooting was done by negroes, and the negroes claim that some of the white miners did the shooting. Yesterday the negroes remained in the stockade drinking heavily. There was also a great deal of drinking among the white most orderly Christmases ever expe- black and white miners went to Macon to-day, and the authorities there were somewhat alarmed and took extraordinary precautions to prevent trouble by enlisting extra police. Several alterca-

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Members of Congress from Virginia and other States are denounced by their Democratic friends in their districts for placing Democrats in office. A member of Congress from Virginia, who is one of the best Democrats in the State, and his district, who was anxious to procure a better place than he had, had written a ten-page letter to him asking the retention of a Republican, and also a Readjuster, in office. The member replied to the office-seeker: How can I get an office for you except by removing a Republican, and you are demanding, through me, their retention in office?

Those who have tried it say there is only one good cough-medicine, and that is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is cheap, too; only 25 cents a bottle. OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

WHAT GOTHAM TALKS ABOUT. Pullizer Gives a Big Trent-A Posimaster' Troubles-The Stage - Is She an Heir-

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1885. Every one of the three hundred and

fifty men employed on the World ate turkey yesterday at the expense of Con-MASTER, &C. gressman Joseph Pulitzer, and most of South Salem is a little village just them enjoyed a post-prandial cigar at the expense of Colonel John A. Cockoutside of New York, but far enough erill, managing editor of the World.
The turkey was by no means the limit
of "Uncle Joe's" generosity, for to
his chiefs of departments he made presents in mone from \$250 down to \$100, money others two weeks' salary was given. This is an entirely new departure in New York journalism, but is nothing novel for the congressman from the Ninth, who pursued the same course in St. Louis when he personally conducted the Post-Dispatch, an afternoon paper. which is as great a marvel of success in the West as the World is in the East. It is to this appreciation of other men's merits that he is to some extent indebted for his position to-day. When he divided up the stock of the Post-Dispatch in right tidy sums among the men who made the paper he laid the foundation for an esprit du corps that was everlastingly evolving new ideas and never permitting a halt. master mind came East to a national field there was no relaxation of energy and vigilance; dividends were in-creased, and the men left in charge eat the turkey of reward and swell their bank accounts with Christmas remembrances. Nor have the poor of his district been neglected; but this branch the congressman has been compelled to turn over to his wife, who, aided by a member of the World staff thoroughly acquainted with the field, has been for nearly two months searching out cases worthy of relief. This is a private charity, the details of which not allow to become public; but thousands of people to-day have him to thank for warm clothing and good din-A SCANDALOUS CHRONICLE. I have just finished reading the manu

script of a novel written by a lady not long ago well known in Gotham society, but who has been living in retirement for several years in a handsome castellated home on the Hudson, It is a story of real life as she saw it about twelve years ago, and, even without the knowledge of the key to the characters, is as absorbing as one of Zola's works. It was submitted to my judgment, after two publishinghouses had rejected it, by the managers of one of our brightest society journals, who proposed to use it as a serial, but were daunted by the flat-footed criticisms of the publishers' readers. It is cleverly written, and so painfully minute that one can easily fix the date of the action by the descriptions of localities or of costumes. It is a "Scandalous Chronicle," and is told as boldly as a newspaper sensation. Although the plot is somewhat com plex the story reads as though the principal sections had been scissored om some daily and cemented together under an outlandish title by curious little feminine disquisitions on morality and human nature. The authoress depicts facts evidently as she saw them, n blacks and whites. She plainly lacks descriptive ability, but her grammar is correct, and she is capable of sentences at once as long and clearer As its acceptance would carry with it the right to a severe revision-which the authoress agrees to-it is likely to see the light, and if it should there wil be a great flutter among the lame and reformed ducks whose identity could not long remain a matter of doubt.

GOOD-BYE, COLONEL, S. S. Colonel Mapleson and his Italian opera flickered out Wednesday night. When William Terriss, the actor who when he had his annual benefit and futilely tried to save it from being an actual loss to him by producing "Manon," a new work by Massenet, the author of "The Cid," just performed with success in Paris. Under ordinary circumstances a new work by a rising author like Massenet would attract a large house, but the doughty Colonel has so often broken faith with his natrons that they o longer believe him capable of giving anything new. So they stayed away y a large majority, and did not los much thereby, as the music is flat and spiritless and the libretto idiotic and

There died at Oswego two weeks ago

a woman, evidently of wealth and re-finement, who had taken up her abode there in May last. Her income came to her through an Oswego lawyer, and was ample for the maintenance of her fine house, a little daughter, and a singularly large collection of horses and dogs. To the few acquaintances she made she said she was the wife of a son of a prominent New York merchant, and was in the city merely for the summer. When death overtook her word was sent to the man she claimed as husband, but no answer was received. The next day a mysterious stranger put in an appearance, caused the body to be embalmed, and took it away to New York. The child, a girl of four years, was taken in charge by a reputable citizen, who became very much attached to it. Two weeks after the mother's burial a well-known official from one of the charitable societies appeared in Oswego and demanded pos-session of the child, was refused, and the official returned to New York, where he obtained an order from a Supreme-Court judge commanding that the little one be taken to this city. When the guardian saw this paper he determined o yield, but while he and his counsel were negotiating the surrender the child disappeared, and the official was again compelled to return to New York withmen, and frequent fights occurred on out accomplishing his errand. Not a both sides. A large number of both word was said about the paternity of the child during these proceedings. Now it appears that the mother on her death bed made a will bequeathing considerable money to her offspring, whose father's name and address were given, and named tions took place, but prompt arrests a guardian. For some occult reason prevented a riot. and people in Oswego who are thought to be posted think that the child's life stands between some one and an estate worth over \$3,000,000. The most curious part of the story is that influence has been brought to bear to suppress not removing the Republicans and all account of the proceedings in New York. Not a scrap of evidence is accessible to show what has been done or who is interested in doing it. Some day a representative of ability and charac-ter, informed me that a gentleman from contested-will case. contested-will case.

COVETING MCCULLOUGH'S TOGA. Among the latest aspirants to the

toga so nobly and profitably worn by the lamented McCullough is Mr. Louis James, who proposes to go on the road next season with a company that will include his wife. The handsome Marie Wainwright is leading lady. Two of the actors engaged bear the Christian name of Fred, and no less than three of the ladies are named Kate. Some wag has suggested that it be called the Kate Company," or that the ladies be persuaded to answer as Kate, Kittie,

and Kathryn. However, Mr. James ex pects to revive all the blood-and-thunder tragedies of Forrest, traditions new of the gray beards, and tolerated only on the Bowery. One comedy will be used-"Laugh when You Can" -and even that has attained its majority, for old Jim Murdoch made it famous over a score of years ago, and it has never been put on the stage but once since. Another piece in the repertory is the quite-forgotten " Gessippas."

BOYCOTTING A DEMOCRATIC POST-

away from railways to be intensely rural. It counts 200 souls, and its post-office business last year amounted to just \$120. Squire Cyrus Lawrence has handled the village mail for nigh on to a quarter of a century, but he has just been displaced by his bitterest enemy and the only Democrat in the place, Elias Q. Lyon. "Li," as his neighbors call him, fell out years ago with the 'Squire over his management of the mails, and has been keeping up a quiet little individual boycotting by sending his mail to a neighboring town, and thereby cutting down the 'Squire's sales of stamps. Now "Li" is postmaster, and South Salem is boycotting him because he is a Democrat. He had waited long and patiently for the dawning of the new era, and when its time came "Li" sold his only yoke of steers and hied him up to Washington to see it. He came back feeling that he really was " some pumpkins, and that the South Salem post-office was just about his size. Being the only Democrat in the place and the incumbent an offensive partisan Li got it. The villagers were not taken into the confidence of the department, but were thrown into a ferment of indignation one day when "Li" drove up to the Squire's red store and showing his commission, said he believed "as how he'd take them traps and start things on a Democratic basis out on his farm nearly half a mile away. The villagers remonstrated and petitioned Washington, but would not give the new postmaster quarters in the place and got so worked up about it that they could not sleep o' nights. Finally some one recalled how "Li" had boycotted the Squire, and that settled it : the tables were immediately turned and South Salem's mail goes now to an adjoining town, leaving Lyon a postmaster without any mail. He swears he will stick, and he probably will, for his wife boasts that he married into democracy on their wedding day and that she inherited it from her great grandfather.

VER'S PILLS

lation, and are not irritating it their according to The importance of these Pills in according to Stomach, Liver, and Bowels to the prope performance of their functions cannot b

PROMOTE THE APPETITE and restore health and strength to weak and and restore health and strength to weak and enferbied systems.

"For four years I was greatly troubled with Lyspinsia; part of the time so badly I could retain little or no food on my stomach. I commenced using AYERS PILLS, dieting as self at the same time, and effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying perfect health.

"THOMAS O. JENKINS."

"For over a year I was afflicted with Liver and Stomach frombles, and failed to find relief until I commenced using AYER'S PILLS. Two boxes of these Pills have restored toy Liver to a healthy condition, and I can now eat without being distressed.

"A. J. JONES, Buxport, Me. AYER'S PILLS.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., Sold by all Druggists, [de 27-11]

A RELIABLE HORSE MEDICINE. A particularly in cough, distemper, in-fluenza, lung-fever, and epizootic diseases generally, one that possesses real and posi-tive medicinal properties, and will at any time improve the condition of horse or tive medicinal properties, and will at any time improve the condition of horse of mule, is sold by de 27-21* Sixth and Broad streets.

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIA-

The regular weekly solree will take place at Sanger Hall MODNAY NIGHT. December 28th at 8:30 o'clock. Admission only by membership- or invitation-cards, which must be presented at the door. Members can obtain invitation-cards on application to C. L. Siegell, 421 Broad street; C. F. Johnston, 918 Main street, or WALTEE D. Moses & Co., 914 Main street. de 27-11

JOHNSTON, 918 Main street, or WALTER D.,
MOSESA CO., 914 Main street, de 27-IL

RICHMOND THEATRE.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.
FOUR NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY

MATINEE.

DECEMBER 28TH, 20TH, 30TH, AND 31ST,
EOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY,
W. H. FOSTER, Manager.

Repertory: Monday, "Victor the Blue
Stocking" new, Tuesday, "Giralda
(new). Wednesday Matinee, "Musiceters,
Wednesday evening, "Fra Diavolo,"
Thursday, "Martha
PRINCIPALS;

Marie Stone, Zelie de Lussan,
Agnes Huntington, Lizzie Button
Carrie Knowles, Tom Karl,
Herndon Morsell, H. C. Barnabee,
W. H. MacDonald, W. H. Clark,
George Frothingham,
Fifty-six people in each opera, New chorus and costumes, Misscal Director, S. L.
Studley, Stage Mannager, Fred, Williams,
Orchestra, reserved, \$12.5; general admission, 31; dress circle, reserved, \$1; general admission, 76; family virole, 50c.;
gailery, 25c. Sale of reserved scals at box
office THURSDAY at 8 ociock A. M. Telephone 467.

office THURSDAY at 8 o clock A. de 23-5t phone 467.

INAUGURATION BALL.—

Tickets are for sale at following places; Polk Miller & Co. 8, 900 Main street; J. H. Tyler & Co. 8, 1098 east Main street; Purcell, Ladd & Co. 8, 1218 east Main street; Jud. Cunningham's, 2027 Main street; Jud. Cunningham's, 2027 Main street; and at Pizzin's two stores, 807 and 109 Broad street. Sale of tickets will be limited to capacity of Armory—1,700 persons. Tickets admitting lady and gentleman, 55; additional ladies, each \$2.50; supper included in both tickets, de 24

THE POLITE ART OF DANCING,—Madam LOUIS has opened her classes at Monticello Hall every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3% for the reception of pupils. Ladies and gentlemen
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS at
8%, For particulars call at the Academy or
address through mail 100% east Marshall
street or 307 east Broad street. no 14

MEET S. A STATED ME .NG OF A STATED ME. NG OF
OLD POMINION LODGE NO.
4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, will be
held at Schiller Hall MONDAY. December 28th, at 7% o'clock P. M.
Dues and assessments should be attended
to at this meeting. Candidates for initiation are requested to assemble by 8 o'clock.
All Knights in good standing are fraternally
invited to attend. J. A. McGill.VRAY,
de 27-11 Keeper of Records and Scal.

THE REGULAR MEETING
of J. L. ROPER LODGE OF PER.
FECTION, No. 5. A. & A. S. Rite
(Southern Jurisdiction), will be held at
Central Hall, on Fifth street, THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 6 o'clock.

By order of the V. M.
WALTER MOORE.
Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., December 26, 1885. ING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUES. DAY the 12th day of January, 1886, at 12 DAY the 12th day of January, 1886, at 12 o'clock, for the election of directors for the ensuling year and such other business as may appear.

H. C. BURNETT, de 27-tJa12

Cashter,

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CHAIN. ORDER OF THE GULDEN CHAIN.

The nombers of ANCHOR LODGE, No. 8, 0, G. C., will attend a stated meeting, in Concordia Hall, on MONDAY EVE.

NING, December 28, 1885, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. Members of sister lodges invited to be present.

The joint committee will meet with us. By order of the Commander. de 27-1t R. S. DENNY, Secretary.

WIGWAMOF ANNAWON TRIBE. No. 30, I. O. R. M.—You are earnestly requested to attend your meeting on the 28TH SLEEP, this moon, as there will be business of importance and election of chiefs for the next term. R. W. CARTER, de 27-11 C. of R.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
OF RICHMOND will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, January 12, 1886,
at 12 M.
de 16-WAFAtSuATutal Cashler,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate VALUABLE MEDICINE. Dr. W. H. Parmelee, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in

large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

It is very necessary to have good material to make good things. So go at once to W. D. Blair & Co.'s, 1109 east Main street, and secure your Cooking Wine, Brandy, Rum, Apple Brandy, Sherry, and all imported and domestic

Liquors and Groceries.

HARRIAGES,
BARREFOOT-WILLIAMS, Married, on
Thursday, December 24, 1885, by Nev. J. 15
Hutsen, Mr. ALFERI BAREFOOT and Mrs.
JULIA WILLIAMS; both of Richmond
Vs.

BUTLER-VEST, On the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, in Fou-hatan county, Va., by Rev. William J. Shipman, Mr. John BUTLER and Ma ANNA A. VEST; both of Powhatan county.

IGRUBES-HANVEY, --Married Thuoslay evening, December 24, 1885, in Richmond, Va., by Rev. Thomas P. Wise, Mr. THOMAS J. GRUBES and Miss MARGARET HAN-VEY; both of Henrico county, Va. TAYLOR-HUDSON,—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. William J. Shipman, at the residence of Mr. L. L. Hudson, Mr. THOMAS E. TAYLOR, of Machester, Va. and Miss. MATTIE P. HUDSON, of Richmond. SANI ERSON - FLIPPIN, - Married, on Wednesday, December 23, 1885, by Rev. J. B. Hutson, Mr. JOHN T. SANDERSON and Miss LULA B. FLIPPIN; both of Reco-mond Vs.

TONEY.—Bied, in this city, December 21st BPSSEG, infant child of George N and Elizabeth Toney; aged eighteen months and seventeen days.

Burhal took place at Oakwood Cemetery

PARK-PLACE METHODIS CHUBCH (west Franklin street).-Preacting by the pastor, REV, WILLIAM E. EVA at 11 A. M .- Subject: "A Call to Earnes ness'; S.P. M. subject: "Does it Fay This sermon will be repeated by special of quest. Public cordially invited. First "Gospel Hymns" to the night service.

BROAD-STREET MEHODIS corner Broad and Tenth streets), -Hev. 1 Corner Broad and Publishers at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Morning subject. The Humiliation of Christ," Night subject "Make Room for Christ," Public cord at

BO CLAY-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (corner Clay and Adams street Services by the pastof, Rev. J. H. R. DICK, SUNDAY-morning at 11 A. M. a. evening at 7:50 P. M. Seals free and strangers cordially invited. Sunday-school CENTENARY METHODIS

CHURCH (Grace street between Fourish and Fifth streets)—Rev. W. E. Enwirth D. D., Pastor.—Frenching at 11 A. M. aud o P. M. by the pastor. TRINITY CHURCH corner

ond and Twentieth streets - Hey.

REED, Pastor,-Preaching by the protocol 11 A. M. and 7:30 F. M. Scals free, A. dial invitation to all FIRST BAPTIST CHEEROR corner Twelfth and Broad streets it GEORGE COOPER, D. D., paster will presat 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Stranger

others cordially invited. SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Sixth streets)—Rev. William W. Landrum, D. D. Pastor.—Merning service at 11 A. M.; evening service at

DEF CLAY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Clay and Graham streets)-Rev. S. C. CLOPTON, Pastor. -- Work dip at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. WEST MAIN-STREET BAP-

TIST CHURCH (corner Main and Beech

streets).-Preaching SUNDAY by the pastor Rey, William J. SHIPMAN, at 11 0 clock A M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcom PEFFULTON BAPTIST CHURCH The postor being out of the city, Rev. J. B. Cook will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.45 F. M. To-Day. All cordially invited. Sundar

BOY VENABLE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (between Seventeenth and Digit teenth streets).-Preaching on SUNDAY to the paster, Rev. C. P. Scorr, at 11 A. M. an at 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

school at 9:15 A. M.

CLOPTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, MANCHESTER .- Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, it

BOY SEVENTH-STREET CHRIS-TIAN CHURCH.-The pastor, Rev. Habit SCHELL LOBINGIER, will preach To-DAY-11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. MARSHALL-STREET CHRIS-

TIAN CHURCH (between Graham and Hancock streets), 11 A. M. and 7. P. M. L. A. CULLER, pustor. Subject for 7. P. M. "The Spirit Itself Bears Witness with Go-Spirits that We are the Children of God " Seats free, Public contially 167 THIRD CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(chapel on Twenty-fifth street between M and N streets)-Rev. W. J. PETTIGERW. Pastor.-Preaching To-Morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. BENT FIRST PRESENTERIAN CHURCH (corner of Grace and Madison streets).—Rev. W. H. McMREN of Georgia will preach at 11 A. Mcand 7:30 P. M. Adi

are welcome. Sunday school at 9 % A. M. and afternoon school (Pine and Spring streets) at 4 o'clock. SECOND PRESBYTERIAN .-Dr. Hoge, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Grace street near Shaler - Rev. A. R. Holdberry, pastor - Pccaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. EVERY SARBARA. Prayer-meeting and lecture EVERY WEB-NESDAY at 8 o'clock P. M. A confial welcome to all. Scats free. Sabbath school a

GRACE-STREET PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH-DIS. READ and DREW. Pastors.—Services at 11 o clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Dr. Dr.Ew. A cordial welcome to all.

CHURCH.—Services at 4 o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. F. C. GERGORY. All cordially invited to attend.

MIZPAH PRESBYTERIAN

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT. FOR Chapped hands face orskin the FKA L. WAGNER, Druggest

RICHMOND MOZART ASSU-

SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.

The new Membership Cards thus and whitel are now ready to be issued. By a resolution of the Board of Governors, the red membership-cards at present in use will not be available for admission to the sussicules after January 5th. This resolution will be rigidly enforced, being rendered absolutely necessary by the delinquency of members are requested to bring or send their cards to the office of the treasurer. No. 1301 Main street, where they can have them exchanged, if NoT 13 ARREAIS FOR DUES, SAMUEL SINTON, de 27.29,31,Ja3,5,7,410 Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 23, 1885.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BASIA
have this day declared a DIVIDEND
out of the earnings of the current six
months OF FIVE PERCENT, on capital
stock (free of all taxes), payable to shareholders on or after the 2d day of January,
1886. BLR. C. BURNETT, Cashier,
The State will please copy. de 27-tlas

UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, }
RICHMOND, VA., December 26, 4385.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK
have declared the have declared their usual DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, and an extra divi-dend of four per cent, making in all four dollars per share, payable to the stockhold-ers on and after January 2, 1886.